OUR FEATURE SECTION

Department Devoted to Attractive Magazine Material

Rann-dom Reels

By HOWARD L. RANN

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER

THE table d'hote dinner is a successful method of saving money at the expense of the appetite.

The regulation table d'hote dinner consists of three courses with one guess. The patron is allowed to look at a long, serpentine bill of fare which seems to present untold possibilities for 50 cents, but after reading it all the way through and deciding to order everything in sight he stumbles onto a few lines of brusque fine print which eliminates everything but the roast beef and iced tea. This explains why so many patrons rise up from a table d'hote dinner wearing a wan and crestfallen look.

The table d'hote dinner was invented for the benefit of people who are never hungry when it is their turn to buy. It is favored by hotels and restaurants because it has been demonstrated that almost everybody chooses the wrong meat or vegetables and is stricken with a total paralysis of the appetite. It is estimated that the American hotel makes more money off the table d'hote victim than it does off the six by nine sample room with a North pole temperature.

A Long Bill of Fare Which Seems to Present Untold Possibilities for 50 Cents.

The main idea back of the table d'hote dinner, however, is to drive the patrons into the open jaws of the a la carte service. This is a merciless system by which two strips of bacon and a plate of buttered toast are made to cost more than a week's board at the home of an esteemed relative. It requires more fortitude to sit down and look into the threatening countenance of an a la carte menu without quailing than it does to wear the legless union suit all winter.

The table d'hote dinner is doubtless all right for city folk, but out in the country, where people know how to live, it will never be adopted as a substitute for food.

(Copyright.)

Last Night's Dreams

—What They Mean

DID YOU DREAM OF STATUES?

THE modern scientific investigators of dream phenomena all deny, of course, the prophetic quality of dreams. Except in one regard. They say that perhaps—and they emphasize the "perhaps"—in the dream state some incipient disease or disorder of the system may manifest itself in dream symbolism, which said incipient disease or functional disorder would not be manifest to the dreamer in his waking state because as yet of too trifling a nature to exert an impression upon the mind while occupied by the world of relatives. That there should be found in this way people who still cling to the idea of a supernatural origin of dreams is ascribed by the scientists to the fact that their attempted psychological explanations have, so far, been too inadequate to overcome the accumulated superstitions of the centuries. And when we consider the vast number of years that man has inhabited the earth and that civilization as we know it is but a thing of yesterday—as late as 1746 a cow was criminally prosecuted in a French court and a dog was executed for witchcraft in Salem in 1692—when we consider this, it is not surprising that there linger in us psychic remnants of the days when our naked ancestors shuddered at the jugglery of the Druid priests in the circle of Stonehenge.

To the ancients dreams were serious matters, though as early as the time of Julius Ceasar the wise had begun to scoff at them, as will be remembered in connection with the celebrated dream of Caesar's wife Calphurnia. On the night before Caesar's assassination she dreamed that she saw her husband's statue running with blood from many wounds and the Romans coming to bathe their hands in the purple stream. She begged Caesar not to go to the senate that day, but he refused to stay away lest the senators should laugh at him for being afraid "because his wife had had a dream." Calphurnia's dream was probably born of her anxiety for the safety of her husband, but the mystics agree with her in regarding it an unfavorable omen to dream of a statue. They say, however, that if you dream of several statues, you will shortly receive a valuable present from an esteemed friend—a case, apparently, of safety in numbers.

(Copyright.)

Shoe and Foot Troubles

THE commonest form of foot trouble is that which the laity speak of as "flat-foot," or "fallen arches," a condition which is, in fact, nearly always caused by bad posture, by muscles weakened through lack of proper exercise, and especially by the use of shoes of poor type which limit muscle action, especially action of the toes, and gives a faulty weight distribution on the foot.

When the barefoot savage walks, his foot "toes in," and the toes grasp the ground at each step. In consequence of this, the leg muscles, whose tendons run back of the inner ankle bone and are hitched to the sole and the toes, are strong and elastic from use and hold up the arch of the foot.

With stiff shoes, especially with tight or short ones, the action of the toes is limited or even stopped, and the muscles consequently lose elasticity and tone.

If one stands much and walks little, all the muscles of the leg and foot lose strength.

If one toes out in walking or standing (as is easy in a stiff shoe) the strain on weak muscles is increased; moreover, there is a slacking up of support on the inner side of the ankle and a rolling over inward (not really a falling) of the arch, with the result of lameness in the arch and in many other places from strain.

Every foot can be rolled over inward—if there were no roll in or out we could not walk in rough ground—but this should not be the usual position. Certain races and certain people, to be sure, have low arches naturally, but without foot trouble. Nevertheless a foot which habitually rolls inward in standing is never natural.

MOTHER'S COOK BOOK by Nellie Maxwell

"'Tis well in going through the world to head one's manners as carefully as one beholds those of others. Civility costs nothing in this world and it buys everything.—Lady Montague.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

Young beets canned for a winter vegetable, are most delicious. Choose small, even sized beets, wash and leave the stem of each an inch long to save them from bleeding. Cook until tender in boiling water. Drop into cold water and slip off the skins. Pack in jars, using a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of sugar to each quart, place the rubbers and fill to overflowing with boiling water. Put on the top and screw just enough to lift the jar. Place on a rack, cover with hot water and boil for one hour. Remove, seal and set away for winter use.

Corn With Peppers.

Remove the seeds from three green peppers; boil them in salted water 20 minutes, then drain and chop fine. Boil six ears of corn in the water in which the peppers were cooked. When tender, cut the corn from the cob. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and when hot add the corn and peppers with salt to taste. Stir frequently and serve at once.

Prune Parfait.

Beat the yolks of three eggs, add one-third of a cupful of sugar, and a pinch of salt, add one cupful of milk and cook until smooth and thick, add a tablespoonful of gelatin, softened in prune liquor, using one-fourth of a cupful, three-fourths of a cupful of prunes cut in pieces, the juice of half a lemon. Let stand in cold water, then add ice and stir until it begins to thicken, then fold in one-half cupful of whipped cream beaten stiff. When stiff enough to hold its shape, turn into a mold and set away to become firm.

Banana With Bacon.

Fry thin sliced bacon until crisp, drain on paper and place on a hot platter. In the bacon fat cook peeled and sliced bananas; dust with cayenne and serve immediately.

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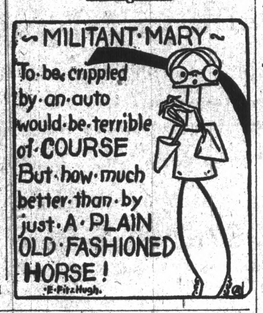

~MILITANT MARY~
To be crippled by an auto would be terrible of COURSE But how much better than by just A PLAIN OLD FASHIONED HORSE!
E-Fitz-Hugh.

QUITE A FEW.

I have just been reading the constitution of the United States. Well?

And I was surprised to find out how many rights a fellow really has.

An acre will produce about 6,000 pounds of indigo.

Not Exactly Tired, But—

Robert enjoys taking a walk with his father and after walking out into the country for two miles the small lad was tired. When they were nearing home father asked Robert if he was tired. The boy answered: "No, daddy, but I'm glad we isn't just startin' out."

A Slight Preference.

"This soap makes washing a pleasure." "Maybe so, but I think I'd rather play bridge."

SCHOOL DAYS

Here's twenty nine giggards, doctor— Will you show us yir skeleton, please?
Well, boys, I'm purt well spleed with pepsin, but I reckon seein' how you're worked so hard clectin' em gizzards I moughta well make the deal agin a rush o' sickness. They're only fetchin' two cents apiece now; I need bottles 'suss'n I do gizzards
We kin git you some bottles, too—
Chicken Gizzard Limes
Copyright

The Woods

SUMMERTIME.

The leaves upon the alders clapped
their hands, their little hands—
An errant breeze had teased them
into laughter.
A ray of sun went dancing o'er the
lands, the fertile lands,
The perfume of a rose came running
after.
The waters of the river caught their
smile, their cheery smile,
And rippled joy to ev'ry merry
comer.
A robin fluttered softly to the stile,
the shady stile,
And raised his head to sing a song
of Summer.
A dainty maid came tripping o'er the
grass, the springing grass,
The alder touched her gently on
the shoulder.
The zephyr kissed the tresses of the
lass, the little lass,
The saucy ray of sun was even
bolder.
The waters came to meet her, lapped
her feet, her tiny feet,
The roses threw their perfume all
around her.
'Twas then I knew the Summertime,
the Summertime complete—
'Tis Summertime forever since I
found her.

(Copyright.)

Seems We've Heard the Name.

A Philadelphia periodical prints a line, "With apologies to the author of Gray's Elegy." Let's see! Who the dickens was the author of Gray's Elegy?—Boston Transcript.

FELT COLD.

How did you feel when the footpad covered you with his revolver?

A chill came over me in spite of the extra covering.

Daily Thought.

Sorrow remembered sweetens present joy.—Pollok.

WIRE TIGHTENER ON CORNER POST

Strands Are Seldom Stretched Tight Enough to Remain for Any Great Period.

TASK PERFORMED ANY TIME

Fence Can Be Kept Taut and Adds to Neat Appearance of Farm—Eyebolts Are Inserted in Forms Before Concrete Is Poured.

A woven-wire fence is seldom stretched tightly enough to remain taut, and if it becomes slack, it is not only something of a reproach to the owner, but rather difficult to stretch again. An easily made tightener, attached to the corner posts, makes it possible to tighten the fence at any time.

The post forms are set up on the spot, and four eyebolts are inserted in each of the outer sides, before the concrete is poured. After the concrete has set, the forms are removed, leaving the eyes protruding about one inch. Two pieces of iron rod, or pipe, of the proper length, are obtained and the upper ends squared off, as shown. If pipe is used, the upper end should be plugged with a piece of iron rod, held in place by a rivet or pin. Holes are drilled in each piece to correspond with the fence wires. The rods, or pipes, are inserted into the eyebolts and the fence wires put through the holes and bent over. A wrench is applied to the squared end of the pipe, and the fence is drawn up as tightly as desired; one of the right-angle wrenches, or holders, shown in the insert, is then applied, to prevent the wire from unwrapping. These right-angle wrenches are made of heavy strap iron, long enough to fit over the post, as shown, and with a square hole at one end to fit over the rod. The square hole is made by heating the iron, and cutting the hole with a chisel, or a square punch. A separate wrench, or holder, is required for each tightener.—Dale R. Van Horn, Lincoln, Neb., in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

A Net Wire Fence Next to the Highway Is Good Advertising. This Tightener on the Corner Posts Keeps the Fence Taut and Neat-Appearing.

BIG ESSENTIALS IN POULTRY

Breeder Should Aim for Early Maturity and High Egg Production for Best Results.

Early maturity and high egg production are the two essentials in profitable poultry keeping. If the standard of the fancier does not make for utility or is a hindrance to constructive utility breeding, then the standard is in need of revision. Whether it be in cattle, horses, sheep, swine or poultry, the score card that discriminates in the least against utility value is a hindrance to the best development of that breed. Of course there are certain distinguished breed characteristics that must be maintained, but these, as a rule, are not the fine points which are a continual hindrance to the good breeder. Fortunately, public opinion is on the side of the constructive breeder.

ALFALFA DIFFICULT TO CURE

Where Two Cuttings Are Made Grass Is Green at Each Time on Account of Moisture.

When two cuttings of alfalfa are made, the grass is very green at the time of each cutting. It is therefore difficult to cure, not only because of the large amount of water the leaves contain, but also on account of the large and succulent stems. With very good hay weather the first crop may be put in the mow in about five days after it is cut, by allowing it to lie in the swath and with the use of a hay tedder. On the other hand, rainy weather will result in a poor quality of hay.

INBREEDING IS NOT FAVORED

Experiments in Hands of Amateur Are Usually Expensive—Many Animals Discarded.

Inbreeding experiments are generally expensive, especially in the hands of the amateur, for as a result of inbreeding, the percentage of animals which must be discarded is inevitably increased enormously. However, the animals which stand the test of inbreeding are worth infinitely more than animals of the same quality which have been produced by ordinary breeding. It is by inbreeding or by that dilute form of inbreeding known as linebreeding that the greatest progress is made by our best breeders.

POULTRY CONFINED TO YARDS

Fowls Should Always Be Supplied With Green Feed—Good Range Is Best for Chickens.

Chickens confined to small yards should always be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, sprouted oats, alfalfa or clover, but the best place to raise chickens successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is required.

Feed Costs the Same.

It costs no more to feed a blue blood than it does a scrub—at the present price of feed that surely is worth remembering.

Hot Weather Essential.

Cleanliness around both houses and yards is imperative during hot weather.

When Turkey Is Ailing.

When the turkey is the least bit indisposed, it will draw its head down between its shoulders and refuse food.

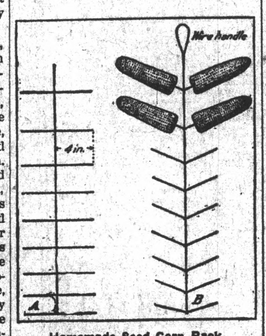
SIMPLE AND DURABLE RACK FOR SEED CORN

Can Be Made From Small Piece of Welded Fence Wire.

As Near Mouseproof as Any Device Can Be Made When Suspended From Ceiling and Affords Ample Air Circulation.

A simple and durable rack for storing and drying seed corn can be made from a small piece of welded wire fence. This rack when suspended on a wire from the ceiling is as near mouseproof as any such device can be made, and affords ample space for circulation of air. As only about eight inches of fence including one upright wire is required per rack, a large number of them may be made at a very small cost.

To make one of these devices cut the lateral wires of the fence four



Homemade Seed Corn Rack.

inches from an upright wire and on both sides of it. Sharpen the ends of the lateral wires and bend them slightly upward so that the ears of corn will not slide off. A piece of hay wire can be attached to the upper end forming a handle. Some fences are made with the lower wires so close together that it may be necessary to cut off every other one to keep the ears from touching and to allow good air circulation.

SILAGE OF BIG IMPORTANCE

Use of Silos Becoming More and More Common Than Ever Before—Some of Advantages.

At this season of the year, the question of silage is always an important one. There is less argument needed for silos at the present time than has been true in the past for their use is becoming more and more common. Some of the principal advantages of silos are, they require less space for roughage than any other type of storage; silage shows a good effect on stock; it provides succulent feed in summer as well as in winter; there is no waste in feeding silage, for if it is of good quality the cattle will clean it up; it is easier to handle in winter or during a busy time than shock fodder; its value as a feed has increased in proportion to other feeds so it is just as economical to use as it ever was.

IMPROVE QUALITY OF SILAGE

Feed May Be Materially Bettered by Using Care in Taking It Out—Keep Surface Level.

The quality of the silage may be materially bettered by using care in taking it out. Don't put the fork down five or six inches deep, as though you were pitching manure, but use a fork with tines close together and skim off the top, only loosening what you need for the day's feeding. Keep the surface level and perhaps a little lower near the outer wall.

Silage cannot be handled as carelessly as ordinary roughage. The cows in eating will throw some out of the mangers, and some may be scattered along the feed alley. If this is allowed to remain there it will soon cause a bad odor.

SEASON FOR MITES AT HAND

If Hens Are Dropping Off in Egg Production It Would Be Good Plan to Look for Pests.

The mite season is now at its height, and if one's hens are dropping off in production faster than they really should and if the young stock are not growing as well as they ought to, it would be well to carefully inspect their sleeping quarters for red mites. The red mites hide during the daytime in the cracks and crevices under the roosts, or at either end where they are held up; they may also be found in the nests or in the cracks on the sides of the building. To eliminate, spray or paint with kerosene and crude carbolic acid, or, better still, use corbolinium.

PLAN FOR FATTENING GEESE

Most Breeders Do Not Confine Fowls, but Give Them Suitable Ration Before Marketing.

Most geese breeders do not confine their geese for fattening, but feed them freely a few weeks on a fattening ration before they are to be marketed. The geese may be confined for two or three weeks and fattened, but some green feed or vegetables should be added to the ration.

Accommodate Motortrucks.

Farmers' elevator companies should make provision for unloading motortrucks loaded with grain. Many farmers now own trucks, and use them.

Roughage Helps Calves.

Measurements show that calves given a considerable quantity of hay or roughage developed in fine shape, while calves given nothing but whole milk for a diet died in 200 days.

Keep Down Vermin.

Vermin must be kept down on both old and young fowls. During hot weather these pests multiply extra fast unless checked at frequent intervals.

Excellent Chicken Feed.

Swiss chard, lettuce and young beets make excellent chicken feed. Chickens especially like lettuce and chard.

Purebreds Profitable.

It pays to grow purebred hogs.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter garlicky, $2.63; No. 3 red winter garlicky, $2.59; No. 4 red winter garlicky $2.54; No. 5 red winter garlicky, $2.50.

Oats—No. 2 white, 76@76½c; No. 3 white, 75@75½c.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $2.08, sales and bid; bagids nearby rye, as to quality $2@2.26.

Hay—Standard timothy, $28@29; No. 2 do, $27@28; No. 3 do, $20@25; No. 1 light clover mixed, $26@27; No. 2 do, $24@25; No. 1 clover mixed, $25.50@26; No. 2 do, $22@25; sample hay, $15@20.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $20; No. 2 do, $17@18; No. 1 tangled rye, $15; No. 2 do, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 2 do, $10@11; No. 1 oat, nominal, $15; No. 2 oat, $14@14.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 59c; do, choice, 57; do, good, 56; do, prints, 60@61; do, blocks, 59@61; ladies, 43@44; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 38@40; Ohio rolls, 38@39; West Virginia rolls, 38@39; Md., Va. and Penna. dairy prints, 38@40; storepacked, 38.

Eggs—Maryland, Penna. and nearby firsts, 57@58c; Western firsts, 56@57; West Virginia firsts, 56; Southern firsts, 54.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 39@40; small to medium, 36@37; white leghorns, 36@37; old roosters, 24; springers, 1¾ and over, 39@40; do, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 38@39; do, 1 to 1¼ lbs., 36@37; white leghorns, 1½ lbs. and over, 37@38; do smaller, 35@36; ducks, young pekins 3 lbs. and over, 33; do, puddle, do, 32; do, muscovey, do, 31; do, smaller and poor, 27@28; old, 27@28.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Penna. and nearby, per 100 lbs., $2@2.25; do, @4; do, new, Norfolk, per brl., No. 1, $3.50@4. Sweets, yellows, No. 1, per brl., new, $6@6.50; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland, and Delaware, per brl., $6@6.50; do, yellows, per brl., No. 2, $2.50; yams, fancy, bright, per brl., $5@5.50.

New York.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, 278 spot, c. i. f., track New York; No. 2 mixed durum, 275 to arrive.

Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow 171¼, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 79; No. 3 white, 78.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 59@59½; do, extras (92 score), 58@58½; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 52@57; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 40@40½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 59@61c; do, firsts, 55@57; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extra, 66@78; do, browns, extras, 65@70; do, browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 55@63.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, current make, white and colored, specials, 28½@29c; do, average run, 27@28; state, whole milk, twins, current make, specials, 27¾@28; do, average run, 26½@27¼.

Live Poultry—Broilers by freight, 36@38c; broilers, by express, 39@40; fowls, 32@40; old roosters, 23; turkeys, 40.

PHILADLEPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $2.72@2.77; No. 2 red winter garlicky, $2.62@2.67.

Oats—No. 2 white, 77@78c; No. 3 white, 76@77.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 60c; nearby prints, fancy, 68@71.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 58@60c; do current receipts, 57; Western, extra, firsts, 58@60; do, firsts, 56@57; fancy selected, packed, 69@70.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, fancy, flat, 28½@29c; common to good, 25@28; long horn and single daisies, 28@29.

Potatoes—Steady; Southern, No. 1, $2.50@3.25 per barrel; do, No. 2, $1.25 per barrel; Jersey, per basket, No. 1, 75@90c; do, No. 2, 35@50.

Hay—Timothy, old, No. 2, $31@33; do, No. 3, $27@29; sample, $23@25; no grade, $18@21; clover mixed hay, light, mixed, $29@30; No. 1 mixed, $27@28.

LIVE STOCK

Chicago. — Cattle — Bulk, choice, $16.75@17.75; good steers, $15.25@16.25; best grassy kinds, $13@14.75; common, $9@12.50, mostly; best cows, $9.75@13.75; fully steady; others, $6.75@9, slow; canners and cutters, $4@6; bulls, strong; bologna, $6@6.75; butcher bulls, $7@11.50; choice vealers, $17@17.75, steady; grassy calves, 25c to 50c lower, $6.50@12; stockers and feeders, strong; range cattle, $9@13, steady.

Sheep—Bulk, natives, $12.50@13; sheep, steady to higher; good heavy weight ewes largely, $7; feeder classes mostly 25c higher; best feeding lambs, $13.65.

New York—Cattle—Steers, $9.50@16.50; bulls, $6@8; cows, $3@9.50.

Calves—Veals, $15@21; culls, $12@14; skim milk calves, $9@10; grassers, $6@8; Westerns, $9.50@15.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3@7; culls, $2@2.50; yearlings, $8@9; lambs, $10@14; culls, $7@9.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $16; heavy Yorkers, $17.15@17.35; light Yorkers, $16@16.75; pigs, $15.75@16.

Kansas City.—Cattle—Best steers, $16.35@16.85; fleshy grassers, $13.50@13.75; bulk she stock, $6@9; canners, $4.25@4.50; good and choice vealers, $14@15.50.

Sheep—Steady; fat lambs uneven, mostly 15@50c higher; top natives, $13.50; Western lambs, $13.85; feeding lambs steady; best, $13.65.

Accidents Will Happen.

Mother (returning home)—Gracious, children, everything is in a perfect mess. Chairs upset and things scattered all over the house.

Bobby—Well, mamma, we were playing horse and we had a runaway.

To Keep Cow's Meat In.

"Who can tell me what a cow's skin is used for?" asked the teacher.

"I kin, teacher," responded the red-headed lad in the back seat. "It's used to keep the cow's meat in."—Sidewalk Farmer.

Let the Money You Spend EARN YOU INTEREST!

We Propose To Give A Discount Of

5c

ON THE DOLLAR

On All Cash Sales And A Discount of

2c

ON THE DOLLAR

On All Accounts Settled Every 30 Days

A few special bargains until further notice:

Good Fat Meat, 27c. Lard, 30c. Cheese, 40c. Prunes, 25c. Soap, 5c. up to 10c.

One thousand pairs of shoes at less than factory price, and many other articles which we want to move to make room for Spring Stock.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE ALLOWED FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE IN EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE

BROWN & SMITH

The House Of Quality

APPOMATTOX, VA.

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THEY ARE ALL BOOSTERS AND DESERVE YOUR BUSINESS

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Mouldings,
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Balusters, Laths,
Redwood Shingles,
Special Millwork,
Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
Farmville, Va.

DISTINCTIVE *Printing*

¶ Printing that will attract attention and put your advertising in a class by itself—printing that contains originality in conception and excellence in its execution—this quality of originality and individuality characterizes all the printed work we turn out.

Sticking Type

is one thing and

Artistically Designed Advertising

is another. We specialize in the latter—the kind that will make your letterheads, stationery and advertising matter a credit to your business. ¶ See us the next time you need something in the printing line.

Advertising?

If it is results you want you should use this paper. It circulates in the majority of homes in the community and has always been considered

The Family Newspaper

The grown-ups quarrel about it, the children cry for it, and the whole family reads it from cover to cover. They will read your ad if you place it before them in the proper medium.

We Are Ready

To turn out that job of printing whenever you need it.

Our Prices Are Right